

The Manchester Journal.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1859.

Major Reed, of the regular army, having been court-martialed for becoming conduct, and the sentence of expulsion from the service having been approved by the cabinet, has asked permission to resign, and the President has given him a chance to do so. Resignation is a better word than expulsion.

Nearly all the delegates to the New York state convention have been elected and it is evident that Gen. Grant will be the first choice of two-thirds of them at least, notwithstanding the fact that where government influence has been exerted in his behalf, opposed to him. In our new state Edmunds will be the first choice and after him probably Grant will be the choice of the delegates, though they may not be instructed.

The Democratic National Committee have decided to hold their convention at Cincinnati, June 22nd. It is said that Edmonds' friends favored St. Louis but were easily beaten. The meeting of the committee was, for the most part, secret, though there were some speeches to outsiders. Congressman Hill said they were going to nominate their man and would inaugurate him elected or not. He was evidently under the influence of liquor and was squelched by his more discreet friends.

When Mr. Edmonds arose to speak in the senate the other day, he called the attention of the Vice President to the noise of conversation in the chamber. The Vice President was aware of it and had ordered the sergeant at arms to suppress it, but that official had complained of his inability to do so, because senators persisted in inviting upon the floor those who were not entitled to its privileges. Mr. Edmonds then said he would move that the door-keeper be armed with guns, bayonets, swords, pistols and all the implements of grim-visaged war, but by that time there wasn't a grim visage in the senate, and after the laugh there was silence and he went on to speak.

The committee of the Maine Legislature appointed to investigate the recent election have not proceeded far but have already found one case of forgery that implicates the recent state officials. A town clerk testified that after the returns were sent in he received a letter from the office of secretary of state asking him to make a new return changing the initial in the name of the republican candidate for Senator. He made the new return as requested and forged the name of the three electors to it and it was then substituted for the correct return in the secretary's office, and resulted in rejecting the republican Senator and seating the democrat. The returns found in the secretary's office show the substitution and corroborate the evidence of the town clerk. If this report is correct the guilty parties should be tried and convicted at once.

It is not denied that the chief objection to a third term lies in the opportunity to use government patronage to force the candidate into power in opposition to the wishes of the people, yet this objection may well be urged against a second term. Every one can see that it applies much more forcibly to a person who is a candidate for a second term than it does to a man who is not only a private citizen without patronage, but who has been absent from the country most of the time for two years with no communication with the leading politicians of the country, at the very time when a person would need to work for the nomination. If such work were needed at all, it is true that some of the leaders in the party are working for him, but the majority of them have so far been passive, or actively opposed to him. Under the circumstances it becomes the candidate to be quite evident that it is because the majority of the voters in the party are in his favor and if such is the case we cannot see why all good republicans should not vote for him.

The Czar of Russia came near losing his life again the other day, a plot having been laid to blow up the royal household while at dinner, and only failed for the reason that dinner was unexpectedly delayed that day and only some of the soldiers and servants were killed. Dispatches state that the czar is worse than a prisoner in his own palace. He never leaves it without being surrounded with officers numerous enough to shield him from the gaze of spectators. At church the seats once occupied by distinguished visitors are filled with watchful detectives. He tastes no food until it has been tasted by persons of rank, and opens no letters, as poison documents have been sent him. Yet, spite of all precautions, every day a "black letter" threatening death unless he changes his oppressive system is received at the palace. With the shadow of death constantly hanging over him, the lowest peasant is today an eligible person in comparison with the czar.

There was recently presented to the Senate a memorial, signed by the democratic members of the Louisiana legislature, in which they discussed the merits of the Kellogg-Sheriff contest, arguing that Kellogg was not legally chosen to the Senate, and protesting against his retention in that body as a Senator from Louisiana. Subsequently the republican members of the Legislature presented to the Senate a counter-memorial, in which they reviewed and antagonized the statements made in the memorial presented by their democratic colleagues. A Washington dispatch from New Orleans states that the democratic members of the Legislature have caused the 14 republican members who signed the Kellogg paper to be arraigned at the Bar of the House, to show cause why they should not be expelled for contempt of the authority and dignity of the Louisiana Legislature in signing and presenting a memorial to the United States Senate, on a subject upon which the democratic majority had already memorialized that body. The dispatch states that a vote on expulsion will be taken, and that the summary and extraordinary proceeding of the democrats has caused great excitement.

The following letter we copy from the Springfield Republican. Baxter & Co. have advertised extensively in the papers and others may be induced to try their luck and throw their money away.

To the Editor of the Republican:— I want to call your attention to one thing. You claim to be trying to benefit the people, not sanctioning any known wrong; at the same time you are advertising for the biggest swindle that ever disgraced the earth. I refer to Baxter & Co. A friend of mine saw their card last winter, and sent them \$50 to invest. They claimed to invest in C. & N. W., which rose rapidly. In a few days they wrote that they had sold a large advance and had bought 200 shares, requesting him to send on \$67.50 more. This boldfaced telling them not to reinvest. In a few days they sold again at an advance requesting \$87 to be sent at once, or they would lose all, and if paid would be a big thing. This man had spent all his money and came to me. In haste, without investigating, I sent the money, knowing the stock was advancing, as it continued to do, and when the time expired it amounted to \$1200. They then wrote they had sold and had bought 1000 shares, and wanted \$112.50 sent at once to complete the purchase. I sent a man there by next train. Consultation with such men as Field & Jaynes revealed the fact that B. & Co. were only swindlers. They (F. & C.) advised him what to do, and helped him all they could. He found they were not members of the stock exchange, and that under no circumstances could anything be collected. If so, we could have brought them up to Salem, only 10 miles from here to court. He then, by bribing the door keeper, got into their office, and says had he had his revolver there the firm would have been dissolved. Baxter claimed he would remit the next week, but no more was ever heard. He claimed to have bought a "call" for 1000 shares at \$6 (I think) and in one week they advanced to \$5 or 6, so that had B. & Co. not been thieves, the profits would have been enormous. Now you and nearly every other paper are advertising for them, and, seeing it in such papers as the Republican, furnish plenty of "lamb" for them. In last week's you exposed Lawrence & Co., and I know of one man they did send \$150 to B. & Co. I think never committed to anybody. You ought to fill your columns with it and by so doing you can save money for many innocent."

Durham, N.H., Jan. 6, 1859.

COPIES OF THE BOSTON HERALD, Feb. 20, 1859. The following preamble, resolutions and petition is being industriously circulated by the Grangers of the State of Vermont.

WHEREAS, A portion of the farmers of Vermont are unjustly burdened by being compelled to pay taxes upon property mortgaged to other parties, while the real owner frequently escapes taxation wholly or in part, therefore

Resolved, That we deem it our duty as farmers and members of the Vermont State Grange to make all lawful endeavors to remedy this evil. To this end we recommend that petitions be presented to the Vermont Legislature at its next session to amend the present law that taxation shall be rendered just and equal as far as possible.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Vermont State Grange be directed to obtain printed copies of the above preamble and resolutions, together with forms of petition, and send them to the several towns in the State requesting the co-operation of all in the accomplishment of this object.

To the INHABITANTS, THE LEADERS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OR VERMONT IN LEGISLATURE CONVENED:

The undersigned citizens of _____ respectfully represent that a portion of the inhabitants of the state of Vermont are unjustly burdened by the present method of taxation, requiring the possessors of real estate mortgaged to other parties to pay the taxes thereon, while the real owner escapes taxation wholly or in part. We therefore respectfully request your honorable body to take such action as may be deemed

necessary for the equalizing of taxation and the relief of those thus oppressed. Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be better for the farmer who is obliged to mortgage his land if the mortgagee was every day making it worse his note and interest? Should not the mortgagee promise to obtain the money at a less per cent for interest if the mortgage so exempted?

In my opinion the true and just way for assessing taxes would be to assess each individual or whatever property real or personal, found by the assessors in his hands or possession on the first day of April of each year, and also assess all public property in the same manner. I hope the matter of taxation will be thoroughly examined before the assembling of the Legislature and the same just and wholesome assessment law passed.

Yours,

New York, Feb. 1859.

Mr. Editor:

In my last I spoke of the death of one of our well-known and most useful citizens. I have now to speak of the departure of another well-known and in his way, preeminent useful person. I refer to the death of Mr. Thomas Lenox which occurred yesterday, at the age of eighty years.

Mr. Lenox was never busier than in the ordinary sense of the word, though he was a man of large wealth and gave careful attention to the management of his estate. Through his long life he has been noted for his cultivated and refined taste; for his patronage of the fine arts, and for his many acts of charity and benevolence. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian church and contributed very largely to all branches of Christian work as carried on by that body, while he did much to promote the general interests of the city where he spent his life. The crowning act of his life, and that which will remain as a great monument to him, is more the Philanthropic Library which bears his name. The Lenox Library stands on Fifth Avenue facing the Central Park. It occupies ten city lots and has frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 114 feet. It consists of a main building with two wings, each having a frontage of 48 feet. The height of the main building is 100 feet. The library and reading room is on the first floor and is over 100 feet long by 30 wide; another library and reading room is on the second floor, where also is the Picture Gallery. The rest of the building is occupied for the use of the poor. The foundations of the main building are of solid rock. The building was completed in 1872, when the library was opened for public use. The cost of the building alone, without the land, was \$500,000; including the land, books and pictures given by Mr. Lenox, the whole amount will be just about \$1,000,000. His gifts to other well-known institutions, such as the Presbyterian Hospital, the Presbyterian Home for aged women, The Phillips Memorial church amount to fully \$1,000,000 more. Besides these princely charities or gifts he was in the daily habit of dispensing private charities with an unsparring hand.

In speaking of Mr. Lenox I am reminded of the wonderful changes in the values of real estate in this city. In the year 1839, say 40 years ago, Mr. Lenox's father bequeathed to his son some 30 acres lying between Fourth and Fifth Avenues in the neighborhood of Seventy-second street. The cost of this property was \$6,920. The value of the same property to-day is fully \$10,000,000. The large estate which Mr. Lenox has administered is for the most part the result of the advance in the value of real estate.

Mr. Lenox was a very courteous gentleman but very simple and retired in all his habits. He was opposed to ostentation of every kind. He seldom went into society but found his pleasure for the most part among his books and pictures. He charged his friends to have no display at his funeral but everything done with the utmost quietness and without public announcement.

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